

第三卷

# 滇南本草

滇南本草整理组 整理  
云南省药物研究所 增补

朱兆云 赵毅 主编



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李红

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## 增补部分 第三卷

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# 序 言

《滇南本草》是我国一部著名的用中文写成的地区性本草，流传甚广，并被以后许多本草书籍引用。用少数民族文字写的地区性本草较多，多数是建国后才发掘整理，并译成中文，因而不像《滇南本草》那样广泛流传。

用近代科学知识对《滇南本草》整理是完全必要的。有鉴于此，1959年云南省药物研究所和省第一人民医院整理出版了第一卷，后因故中断。在十年“文革”中，借中草药群众运动的机会，又重新完成《滇南本草》整理本三卷。这些整理本的特点除部分药物不清楚外，对每种药物都附有拉丁学名、形态描述、植物绘图及药物功用。需要补充说明的是这一做法在抗战时期已有先例，即1943年吴征镒在西南联大工作期间出版了《滇南本草图谱》，由于种种条件限制仅整理药物26种。应该说《滇南本草》三卷整理本的出版对继承发扬祖国医药遗产做出了重大贡献。现在他们中有些人已经退休，有些人已经谢世，他们的功绩应永远铭记。

由于科学的飞跃发展和多学科渗透，药物研究工作取得了很大的进展，故对《滇南本草》进行完善增补已是势在必行。云南省药物研究所继整理版本之后，承担了这一艰巨工作，投入大量的人力和物力，对《滇南本草》所收载的药物种类做了大量的研究，并应用研究所获得的第一手资料对原书进行了增补，增补后的版本体现了《滇南本草》与时俱进，古为今用的特色。云南省药物研究所在这一工作中做出新的贡献，将使《滇南本草》再次发扬光大。

我在滇工作近四十八年，研究工作很大部分是云南药用植物，特别是它的化学成分，有些药物是《滇南本草》收载的，因此借增补的机会，我特写了兰茂生平简介与《滇南本草》的成就作为代序。

## 儒医兰茂生平简介

儒医是指文学和医药学都有成就的学者，这样的学者我国古代是有的，如北宋著名文学家苏轼将所收集方剂著成医书，人称《苏学士方》，后人将其与《梦溪笔谈》作者沈括的《良方》合并而成《苏沈良方》，现尚可找到该书。大诗人陆游也著有医书。

我想兰茂作为儒医是当之无愧的。他是诗人，写诗约240首，后人辑有《兰茂诗集》。他还是声韵学家，有《韵略易通》及《声律发蒙》等书，在中国诗学史上有一



定地位。戏剧则有《性天风月通玄妙记》存世。兰茂的医药学书籍有《滇南本草》。

现简要介绍我所知道的兰茂生平。

兰茂又名止庵，原籍河南洛阳，其家族迁入云南大约在公元1382年（即明洪武十五年，刚平定云南）以后。兰茂出身书香世家，家中藏书丰富，幼时受到良好的儒学教育。公元1397年兰茂出生，幼年学习经史，从以后的诗作看，他的学习是很刻苦的。约在1417年即二十岁时开馆授徒（即办私塾）同时行医。约在公元1422年（永乐二十年）游历昆明及滇池周围地区。这些地区是昆明的玉案山、近华浦、太华山、长虫山等，是否游历过滇南待考，为写《滇南本草》收集滇中药材大约也在这个时候。诗韵学著作据县华寺兰茂园年谱介绍写成于公元1442年（正统七年）。诗的著作贯彻一生。他说“闲游见景即成诗”著名诗作有歌颂渔樵耕牧诗四首、杨林八景诗八首、悬壶诗等九十七首。诗作中多数未写时间。写了作品年代的有公元1466年（成化二年）七十岁生日时自赋十首及公元1469年（成化五年）七十三岁《乐志赋》。除诗外还善于填词，如钱嵩明太守龙公《鹧鸪天》二首和《行香子》四首。

兰茂卒年说法不一。一说公元1470年（成化六年，见县华寺兰茂园）；一说公元1476年（成化十二年，见云南人民出版社的出版说明，出处待考）。我倾向于卒年为1476年，因为他七十岁自赋诗中还有“七十康强古所稀”诗句，七十三岁的《乐志赋》长赋叙述淡泊处世的志向，未见健康有不佳的表述，隔了一年就病卒的可能性较小。

这里想附带回答为什么兰茂终身不考功名？根据诗作兰茂的生活还是可以的，“不曾富贵不曾贫”，终身以诗酒琴棋自娱。他除授课收入外，行医也有收入。他在《滇南本草》序中反对“贪大利而泯救病之思”，不是看病不收费，而是不能“贪大利”。从兰茂的诗作看不是年轻时就不想考功名，他一生的中后期是淡泊名利的。我以为他不考功名除个人性格以及对时政有自己的看法外，可能还有难言之隐。兰茂所有著作都一字不谈自己的家世，也不谈为什么他父亲从洛阳迁居到云南，明朝及明朝以前到云南的多半是随军、做官、经商，再有就是贬谪发配。推测兰茂父亲不是前三者。明朝也大兴文字狱，对知识分子是不客气的。朱元璋对身边最大文臣宋濂让其死于流放途中。明成祖对方孝儒株十族。大哲学家王阳明贬谪贵州龙场。





### 《滇南本草》的成书与成就

《滇南本草》的确切成书年代已无可考，仅留两篇自序文。一说“余幼酷爱本草”；一说“兰子因母病，留心此技三十余年”。我推测是行医前即十六岁前后就酷爱本草。因此下推三十余年。这就是公元1413年开始写此书，约完成于公元1443年或稍后一、二年。

研究《滇南本草》成就要先研究该书收录的药物哪些是兰茂本人记载的，哪些是后人加入的，这实际也是很难考证的。现在发现的最早抄本《滇南本草图说》是公元1556年（明嘉靖三十五年）滇南范洪抄本，但遗憾的是这一抄本在公元1693（康熙三十六年）高宏业再抄录时加了“细开记述”可能又增加了一些药物，如玉蜀黍，兰茂时代尚未传入中国，显然是后人加入的。《滇南本草》的其他抄本都是清光绪年间抄本，收录药物数目不等。以范洪撰《滇南本草图说》为依据，该《图说》收录274种，可能包括了高宏业“细开记述”的药物。我大胆估计约在200种左右。在公元1887年前后有诸家抄本。1887年杨林管浚多方收集成书，交昆明务本堂出版了《滇南本草》刊印本（简称务本）。1937年后上海世界书局又铅印出版。刊印本使《滇南本草》走向全国，但务本收药物458种。由我估计的200种增到458种，可见后人加入之多，问题是多数药物已区分不出哪些是后人加的，最简单可行也是不得已的办法，凡收入1975年三卷整理本的，都称《滇南本草》药物，个别云南不产的予以删除。

兰茂撰写《滇南本草》的依据一是亲自调查及看病实践；二是阅读大量由中原带来的医药书籍。

《滇南本草》的主要成就：

1. 发现了滇中一些很好的药，有些还是特有药物。例如云连（*Coptis teeta*）即云南黄连，现在科学证明化学成分及功用与黄连同。兰茂甚至认为“功胜川连”。地不容（*Stephania delavayi*）近代研究表明化学成分为卞基异喹啉类生物碱，有治脱发及治白血病作用。具疮痛排毒的金铁锁（*Psammosilene tunicoides*）为吴征镒发表的新属，是云南著名中成药的组方原料。周俊、陈昌祥等对其化学成分进行过研究。余甘子（*Phyllanthus emblica*）《滇南本草》叫橄榄，与现在民间名称同，用于口腔消炎、生津止渴，今仍使用。皮哨子（*Sapindus delavayi*）皮可杀虫，因含很高皂苷，广泛用



于化妆品。竹叶柴胡 (*Bupleurum yunnanensis*) 可为中药柴胡代替品。小红参 (*Rubia yunnanensis*) 本书叫紫参, 周俊、邹澄、谭宁华发现其中环肽有抗癌活性。与中药黄芩同属植物 *Scutellaria amoena* 可代中药黄芩。滇重楼 (*Paris polyphylla* Smith var. *yunnanensis*) 整理本学名应改, 兰茂认为“主治一切无名肿毒”、“乃外科之圣药也”, 还说“俗云: 是疮不是疮, 先用重楼解毒汤”。周俊、陈昌祥对其化学研究甚详。滇重楼是云南著名中成药的主要原料, 现稀见。又如青蒿 (*Artemisia parviflora*), 《滇南本草》谓其功能“亦治疟疾”, 此记载早于后出的《本草纲目》, 以前是否有治疟的记载待考, 同属植物黄花蒿 (*Artemisia annua*) 已被《中华人民共和国药典》2005版收录。韭叶芸香草 (*Cymbopogon distans*) 除四川外其他药书未查到记载。法罗海 (*Angelica apaensis*) 滇中广布, 孙汉董曾研究其香豆素类成分, 昆明医学院研究其平喘作用, 此植物生滇南, 四川阿坝亦有。

《滇南本草》记载的中药有数十种, 故不例举。

2. 为全国热点研究药物提供了最早线索。以灯盏花 (*Erigeron breviscapus*) 为例, 现在一般公认为苗族罗老先生发现可治中风偏瘫, 但如认真查书, 《滇南本草》已有“治左瘫右痪、风湿疼痛, 水煎、点酒服”记载。左瘫右痪就是中风后半身不遂的疾病, 能否认为《滇南本草》早有记载, 近年苗族罗老的发现才引起重视。张人伟和孙汉董等诸多学者的现代研究才得到证实。

3. 发现了很好的植物原料药。土黄连 (*Berberis kunmingensis*) 昆明叫刺黄连, 曲靖叫三颗针。由于黄连素 (berberin) 需量甚大, 黄连价贵资源少, 现均用三颗针作为最好植物原料药提取。

4. 提供了一些很好的复方。如枇杷叶下附有一“奇方”, 可谓治“喉喘咳嗽、喉中有痰声”。奇方组成为: 枇杷叶五钱 (去毛)、川贝母一钱半 (去心)、杏仁二钱、陈皮二钱。此方值得进一步研究。

以上据我个人观点, 谈了《滇南本草》的成就, 选例不当是难免的。





# Preface

*Diannan Materia Medica* is a well-known and widespread regional materia medica work in Chinese, and has been quoted in many materia medica works later on. There are lots of regional materia medica works written in minority nationalities' characters, most of which were explored and collated after the founding of the People's Republic of China and then were translated into Chinese, therefore, are less widespread than *Diannan Materia Medica*.

Modern science is absolutely necessary for the systematizing of *Diannan Materia Medica*, in view of which, the first volume of *Diannan Materia Medica* was collated and published in 1959 by the Yunnan Institute of Materia Medica and the First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province, but later the systematization work stopped for some reason. During the time of the 10-year Cultural Revolution, taking advantage of the Chinese herbal medicine mass movement, systematizing of 3 volumes of *Diannan Materia Medica* were completed again. The characteristics of the systematizing editions were that for each medicine a good description of the Latin name, form and function were made, and the pictures of the original plants were drawn, except for some medicine in the third volume. What needs to be complemented is that there was precedent for such a method in the time of the War of Resistance, namely *An Illustrated Catalogue of Diannan Materia Medica*, in which only 26 kinds of medicine were collated because of various limitations, and it was published by Wu Zhengyi in 1943 when working in the Southwest Associated University. The publication of the 3 volumes of *Diannan Materia Medica* has made a great contributions to the succession and carrying forward of Chinese medicine. At present some of the editors have retired and some have passed away, however, we will always bear their merits in mind.

With the rapid development of science and multi-disciplinary infiltration, great progress has been made in the research of medicines; hence the need for improvement and supplement of *Diannan Materia Medica* is imperative. Following the systematized version, the Yunnan Institute of Materia Medica has undertaken the hard work, putting in plenty of manpower and material resources for a vast amount of research of varieties of medicines recorded in *Diannan Materia Medica*, supplementing the original book with first-hand materials from the Institute. The enlarged edition embodies the characteristics of *Diannan Materia Medica*, which is advancing with the times and making the past serve the present. The new devotion of the Institute in their work will carry *Diannan Materia Medica* forward once again.

I have worked for nearly 48 years in Yunnan, and most of the research has concerned medical plants in Yunnan, especially the chemical composition, some of which were included in *Diannan Materia Medica*, therefore, taking advantage of the revision and supplement I especially write a brief account of Lan Mao's life and the achievements of *Diannan Materia Medica* as the foreword.



### A Brief Introduction to Scholar-Physician Lan Mao

The scholar-physician, an accomplished scholar in literature and materia medica, has existed even in ancient China, such as the noted literati Su Shi in the Northern Song Dynasty, who had written a medical book with all the prescriptions that he had collected. The book is called *Scholar Su's Formulae* which is combined with *Formulae* writing by Shen Kuo, who is the author of *Sketchbook of Dream Brook* into *Su-Shen Effective Formulae*, which can still be found nowadays. And the Great poet Lu You had written medical books as well.

I think Lan Mao fully deserves the title of “scholar-physician”. As a poet who had a proper place in the history of poetry, he had written approximately 240 poems which were edited into *Poetry Anthology of Lan Mao* by descendent; as a phonologist, he had written *Introduction to Phonology, Origin and Foundation of Tonal Rhyme*; as a dramatist, he had written *The Mystery of the World in Human Nature* which still exists at present. The Medical work that he has written is *Diannan Materia Medica*.

Now let me briefly introduce the life of Lan Mao that I know.

Lan Mao's, (alternative name Zhi An), ancestral home was Luoyang in Henan Province. His family moved to Yunnan after approximately 1382 (the fiftieth year of the Hongwu Period, Ming Dynasty, when Yunnan was first settled). In 1397 he was born in a literary family having a large collection of books, and received excellent education of Confucianism and learned classics, history and philosophy during his childhood. From his later poems we can conclude that he applied himself closely to studying. In about 1417, when 20 years old, he set up an old-style private school and gave lessons, simultaneously, he practiced medicine. During about 1422 (the twentieth year of the Yongle Period, Ming Dynasty) he traveled within Kunming and around the Dianchi Lake area, specifically, Yu'an Mountain, Jinhupu, Taihua Mountain, Changchong Mountain in Kunming and so on. Whether he had traveled to Diannan, in southern Yunnan, remains to be investigated, and the collecting of Chinese medicine in Yunnan for the writing of *Diannan Materia Medica* happened during about the same time. According to the chronological book of Lanmao Garden in Tanhua Temple, the writing of *Works of the Rhyme in Poetry*, was completed in about 1442 (the seventh year of the Zhengtong period, Ming Dynasty). He kept on writing poetry works all his life. He said that poems were naturally produced whenever traveling happened and beautiful scenery appeared, and there were 97 famous poems by him including 4 poems that sing the praises of fishing, wood cutting, ploughing and herding; 8 poems of Yanglin's eight sceneries; poems of practicing medicine, most of which did not mention time except 10 prose poems written during his seventy-second birthday in 1466 (the second year of the Chenghua Period, Ming Dynasty) and *Lezhi Prose Poem* written in 1469 (the fifth year of





the Chenghua period, Ming Dynasty) at the age of 73. Besides poetry he was an expert in filling in the words, such as in 2 poems of “*Zhegutian*” and in 4 poems of “*Xingxiangzi*” of “*Farewell to the Revered Mr. Long, the prefect of Songming*”.

The year of Lan Mao’s death is a matter of opinion; one opinion is his dying in 1470 (the sixth year of the Chenghua Period, Ming Dynasty; see Lanmao Garden in Tanhua Temple), the other is his dying in 1476 (the tenth year of the Chenghua Period, Ming Dynasty; see the publication introduction of Yunnan People’s Publishing House; the resource remains to be investigated). I prefer the latter because there was a sentence in the prose poems, written at age 70, describing the good health and strong body he had when he was 70, (because of the ideal of not seeking fame and wealth as narrated in the *Lezhi Prose Poem* written at age 73), and there was no description of bad health, therefore the possibility of him dying suddenly the year after next was remote.

Here the reason why Lan Mao did not seek for an official rank in his lifetime will be given in passing. In the light of poems, such as “Have never been rich nor been poor”, Lan Mao’s life seemed good and he took delight in poetry, liquor, musical instruments and chess in his whole life. His incomes were from not only giving lessons but also practicing medicine. He opposed “Seeking for great fortune and the thoughts of saving people’s life dying out” in the preface of *Diannan Materia Medica*, which did not mean practicing medicine free-of-charge, but he did not seek great fortune. In the light of Lan Mao’s poems, we know that when he was young he actually wished to seek for an official rank, however, he did not seek fame and wealth in the mid-and later periods of his life. I suppose the reasons why he did not seek an official rank were his personal characteristics, the opinions on current affairs probably, as well as feeling embarrassed. Family affairs were avoided in all his work, even the reason why his father had moved from Luoyang to Yunnan had never been mentioned. People, who came to Yunnan in the Ming Dynasty and before, came mostly along with the army, came to be an official, came to go into business or were banished and transported for penal servitude. I presume Lan Mao’s father did not come because of the first 3 reasons. Literary inquisition was initiated in a large scale, and intellectuals were badly treated. Song Lian, the civil official of the highest rank, was sent into exile by Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang and died halfway. All the family members of Fang Xiaoru in the ten degrees of kindred were put to death by Emperor Zhu Di; Wang Yangming, the great philosopher, was banished to Longchang in Guizhou Province.

### **Producing and the Achievements of Diannan Materia Medica**

When *Diannan Materia Medica* was completed cannot be known and only 2 prefaces of him were left. He said he had “A great love for materia medica” since he was young and also said “He had paid much attention to the material medica for over 30 years because of the illness of his mother”;



therefore, I presume he had been addicted to material medica since about 16, before practising medicine, and in 1413. 30 years later, he started to write the book and finished writing in about 1443 or one or two years later.

In order to research the achievements of *Diannan Materia Medica*, the research of medicine collected in the work, and that which were recorded by Lan Mao, and of which were added to by his descendents, two were actually hard to be investigated, and should be done first. The earliest handwritten copy of *Diannan Materia Medica* that has been discovered, was copied in 1556 (the thirty-fifth year of the Jiajing Period, Ming Dynasty) by Fan Hong from southern Yunnan, but it is pity that “*Xikai Records*” was added when the handwritten copy was copied once again by Gao Hongye in 1693 (thirty-sixth year of the Kangxi Period, Ming Dynasty) and that some medicine might be added into the latter handwritten copy, for example, maize, which had not been introduced into China in the times of Lan Mao, and was apparently added by the descendents. The other transcripts of *Diannan Materia Medica* were all copied in Guangxu Period of Qing Dynasty with various amounts of medicine collection, such as *Diannan Materia Medica in Diagrams*, composed by Fan Hong, in which 274 kinds of medicine probably including about 200 kinds of “*Medicine in Xikai Records*” of Gao Hongye, according to my bold estimation, were collected. A lot of transcripts appeared around 1887. In 1887 Guan Jun from Yanglin made every effort to collect the transcripts and edited them into *Diannan Materia Medica*, printed version (short for Wu Edition) which was published by Kunming Wubentang Publishing House, and it was letterpress printed and published by Shanghai World Press in 1937. The printed version made *Diannan Materia Medica* spread throughout the world; however, 458 kinds of medicine were collected in Wu version, increased to 458 kinds from 200 kinds that I estimated, so it is evident that a great amount of medicine was added by descendents. The thing is whether most medicines were original or added later cannot be told. The simplest and effective method which is also the result of having no alternative, is to accept all the medicines that were collected in the 3 volumes of systematized version (1975) to be the original medicine of *Diannan Materia Medica*, and delete some medicines that cannot be produced in Yunnan.

The bases of Lan Mao’s writing of *Diannan Materia Medica* were two, one was the personal investigation and the practice of practicing medicine, the other was the reading of a large amount of medical works brought from Central Plains of China.

The main achievements of *Diannan Materia Medica* are as follows:

1. Some nice medicine, among which there was some peculiar medicine, was discovered in central Yunnan, for example, *Coptis teeta*, also known as Yunnan Coptis, whose chemical compositions and effect are proven now by science to be the same as *Chinensis Coptis*. Lan Mao even thought





it was more effective than Sichuan Coptis; *Stephania delavayi*, whose chemical composition is bensbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid, according to the modern research, it can be used to cure alopecia and leukaemia; *Psammosilene tunicoides*, which can be used to cure sores and expel toxin, is the new genus published by Wu Zhengyi, and is the raw material for the prescription of the famous Chinese patent medicine of Yunnan, whose chemical composition had been studied by Zhou Jun and Chen Changxiang; *Phyllanthus emblica*, in *Diannan Materia Medica* was named “Ganlan” which is the same name as it is called nowadays among people, can be used to diminish mouth inflammation and promote body fluid to quench thirst, and has been used up until now; *Sapindus delavayi*, the bark of which can be used to kill insects because of the high saponin content, is widely used in cosmetics; *Bupleurum yunnanensis*, the substitute for bupleurum chinense; *Rubia yunnanensis*, named “Zishen” in the book, the cyclopeptides in which possesses anti-cancer activities in accordance with the discovery of Zhou Jun, Zou Cheng and Tan Ninghua; *Scutellaria amoena*, the same genus with radix scutellariae can be used to substitute radix scutellariae; *Paris polyphylla* Smith var. *yunnanensis*, the name of which in systematized edition should be changed, and according to the words of Lan Mao could be used to cure all the unknown pyogenic infections, and is the panacea of surgery and as the saying goes, no matter whether the sore can be confirmed, *Paris polyphylla* Smith var. *yunnanensis* decoction may be firstly taken by the patient, and whose chemical composition was studied in detail by Zhou Jun and Chen Changxiang, is the main material of the famous Chinese patent medicine of Yunnan and is now rare; “Qinghao” (*Artemisia parviflora*), used to cure malaria in the light of records, which were earlier than records in *Compendium of Materia Medica*, in *Diannan Materia Medica*, and whether there were much earlier records remains to be investigated. And the herb in the same genus, *Artemisia annua* had been collected in *Pharmacopoeia of People’s Republic of China* (2005 Edition); *Cymbopogon distans*, no record has been found in any medical book except in Sichuan; *Angelica apaensis*, widely spreads in central Yunnan, the cumarin of it had been studied by Sun Handong and the effect of antiasthma properties has been studied by Kunming Medical College. It grows in southern Yunnan as well as Aba in Sichuan.

Dozens of Chinese medicine were recorded in *Dianna Materia Medica*; therefore no more examples need to give.

2. Providing the earliest clue for the national hot spot of medicine research. Taking *Erigeron breviscapus* as an example, it is universally recognized it was discovered by Mr. Luo of Miao nationality to cure theoplegia and hemiplegia. However, when carefully checked in the book, the records show that it “Cures hemilegia, a disease caused by theoplegia, and rheumatalgia, decocted with water and taken with Chinese liquor”, could be found in *Diannan Materia Medica*. The records were



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only paid attention after the discovery of Mr. Luo in recent years, and were proved by the modern research of Zhang Renwei, Sun Handong and other scholars.

3. Good plant raw material medicine was found. *Berberis kunmingensis*, called “Cihuanglian” in *Kunming* and “Sankezhen” in Qijing, is the best plant raw material medicine of berberin, which is greatly needed. And coptis is expensive and rare, now the plants of genus *Berberis* are the best raw material medicine of berberin.

4. Good polypharmacy was supplied. For example, there was a “Magic Prescription” written under the loquat leaf describing that the polypharmacy can be used to cure “Larynx asthma, coughing and sound of phlegm in larynx”, and the components of it are as follows, 5 qian of loquat leaf (get rid of fuzz), 1.5 qian of Sichuan fritillaria (get rid of core), 2 qian of apricot kernel and 2 qian of tangerine peel. The prescription needs to be studied further.

The achievements of *Diannan Materia Medica* above I had referred to were in accordance with my personal views, thus improper examples are hard to avoid.

Chinese Academy of Sciences, Academician **Zhou Jun**





# 前 言

《滇南本草》为云南地方性医药历史名著，是研究云南地区药物的重要史料。著者兰茂著于公元1443年，至今已有565年历史。该书较同代药学大师李时珍所著世界药学名著《本草纲目》（公元1596）早153年。故《滇南本草》是我国医药宝库中的一颗璀璨明珠，云南中医药界把它奉为“至宝”，它为云南中医药的发展起到了重要的作用，至今还影响甚深。

《滇南本草》因编著久远，历经明、清两代至今，在历史的长河中出现增订、补注和民间传抄本等古版，同时也出现错讹和不够准确之处，故在1958年，由云南省卫生厅组织云南省药物研究所等有关人员成立整理组，对《滇南本草》进行了系统整理。《滇南本草》整理组从1959年至1978年历时19年之久将《滇南本草》整理版完成，并成书出版问世。该书由云南人民出版社出版，云南新华书店发行，为32开本，共分三卷，收载药物506种，其中：第一卷收载149种，第二卷收载161种，第三卷收载196种。各卷对每种药物在保留《滇南本草》各历史版本（范本、务本、于本、从本、琴本）的内容和格式的基础上，根据历史版本的药物名称、绘图和文字描述等内容，将所指药物，科学的鉴定出该药物的科、属、种，并加以拉丁学名、形态描述、生境、分布地区、药用部位及附注等内容，对所描述的药物附有墨线形态图。因此整理版本的问世，使《滇南本草》这一云南医药历史名著走向了科学化的道路。

随着社会的发展和科学的进步，以及云药产业发展的需要，20世纪70年代出版的《滇南本草》整理版本，从内容等产业发展的需要来看，远远不能满足21世纪云药产业发展的需要，因此云南省科技厅于2005年正式立项对《滇南本草》云南的这一历史医药名著在整理版本的基础上进行有关的现代研究。该项目由原主要参加过《滇南本草》整理组的云南省药物研究所组成项目组，投



入大量的人力物力，对《滇南本草》进行有关的现代研究，在古版本和整理版本的基础上，增补了有关现代科学和技术的内容。这样，既可看到古版本和整理版本的全貌，又能了解到现代科学研究的内容。本书的问世是古为今用，多学科渗透，内容的升华，历史医药名著现代化的体现。

《滇南本草》增补版，是在尊重前人原版本与整理版本的编写格式和内容的基础上，增加了创新性的应用现代科学手段进行现代研究的内容。在现代研究部分中，对每种药物增补了非常醒目的实地拍摄的原植物生态彩色图片，用获得的第一手资料来提高本书图片的真实性和完整性；对采集的标本按近年来分类的最新资料，对每种药物基原的拉丁学名又重新进行校核、修改和补充，以提高本书的准确性；在每种药物中还增补了药材性状和生药学研究的彩色图片、化学、药理及资源开发等现代研究内容，以提高本书的科学性和对药物资源科学的保护、开发、利用的前瞻性。本书在编撰过程中，参照《云南植物志》对原版本的拉丁学名进行了考证修订，并将异名以中括号标识予以区别；本书收载药物80种，增补部分的生药鉴别研究均由本所天然药物资源研究中心完成；化学、药理部分工作由本所天然药物筛选研究中心完成。本书所列参考文献均为期刊，除所列期刊外还参考了《中华人民共和国药典》、《云南省中药材标准》、《中华本草》、《云南植物志》、《新华本草纲要》、《中药志》、《全国中草药汇编》、《森林药物资源学》等书籍。

本书在编写过程中，承蒙中国科学院周俊院士为本书作序，并得到了云南省科技厅等有关单位与专家的大力支持和帮助。现代研究部分特聘请中国药科大学的徐璐珊教授对生药学研究部分进行了审定；中国科学院昆明植物研究所的赵勤实研究员对化学研究部分进行了审定；天津药物研究院刘昌孝院士对药理研究部分进行了审定；云南中医学院的曾育麟教授和罗天浩教授对资源开发部分进行了审定，特一并致谢。由于我们水平有限，若有不当和错漏之处，敬请赐教。





# Foreword

*Diannan Materia Medica*, a regional medicine history classic and important historic material for the research of medicine in Yunnan, was written by Lan Mao in 1443, 565 years ago, and was 153 years earlier than *Compendium of Materia Medica* (A.D. 1596), containing world medical classics, which was written by contemporary materia medica master Li Shizhen. Therefore, *Diannan Materia Medica*, a glorious pearl in the Chinese medical treasure-house, has played an important role in the development of Chinese medicine in Yunnan, and has made a strong impact until now.

*Diannan Materia Medica* was written a long time ago, passing through the Ming and Qing Dynasties up until now, and during this time many ancient editions appeared, such as an enlarged edition, supplementary edition and copy edition, as well as errors and inaccuracies, hence the establishment of the Systemization Group in 1958 to systematize the *Diannan Materia Medica* by related staff in Yunnan Institute of Materia Medica organized by the Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Health. 19 years (1959-1978) had been spent on the systemization of *Diannan Materia Medica* by the Group, then the systematized edition was published by Yunnan People's Press and Yunnan Xinhua Bookstore. It was 32 mo and included 3 volumes, in which 506 kinds of medicine were collected, among which 149 kinds were collected in the first volume, 161 kinds in the second volume and 196 kinds in the third volume. On the basis of reserving the contents and forms in each editions of *Diannan Materia Medica* (Fan Edition, Wu Edition, Yu Edition, Cong Edition and Qin Edition) and in line with the names, pictures and written descriptions of medicine in each editions, scientific identifications were made on the family, congener and species of medicine in each volume, contents such as Latin name, form description, living environment, distribution area, medicinal fractions and annotations were added and ink drawings of original plants were attached. Therefore, the publication of the systematized edition made *Diannan Materia Medica* a well-known medical history work head for the scientific road.

As the development of society, the progress of science and the need for medical industry development in Yunnan occurred, the contents of the industry development in the systematized edition of *Diannan Materia Medica* published in 1970's were more than enough to meet the needs of development of the medical industry in Yunnan in the 21st century. Consequently, in 2005, the Science and Technology Department of Yunnan Province, approved and initiated a project to launch modern research on *Diannan Materia Medica* on the basis of the systematized edition. The Project Group, set up by the Yunnan Institute of Materia Medica which had been in charge of the Systematized Group of *Diannan Materia Medica*, had put in great manpower and material resources to do modern research on *Diannan Materia Medica*, and enlarged the modern science and technology related contents. The publication of the book is the embodiment of making the past serve the present, the infiltration of multi-disciplines, the distillation of contents and the modernization of famous historical and medical classics.

The subjon edition of *Diannan Materia Medica* is based on ancient editions and systematized



edition, and increase the innovational contents of modern science research. In the enlarged part of modern research, to improve the accuracy and integrity of the pictures in the book, eye-catching color pictures of original plant form of each medicine were taken on the spot and first-hand materials were made use of; to improve the accuracy of the book, the Latin names of medicine origins of species collected were proofread, modified and supplemented again in the light of the latest data classified in recent years; to make the book more scientific and peer ahead the protection, exploitation and utilization of medical resources, details of modern research such as color pictures, chemistry and pharmacology, and the development of resources of each medicine were supplemented. This book makes reference to the latest Flora to verify and edit the latin name of all the medicinal plants, the other names were put in parentheses to make a distinction. There are 80 kinds of materia medica in this book, the pharmacognostical studies in subjoin part are accomplished by Natural medicine resource research center in Yunnan Institute of Material Medica. And part of modern research on Chemistry and pharmacology are accomplished by Chemical laboratory and pharmaceutical laboratory in Yunnan Institute of Material Medica. All the reference documentations of this book are articles in journals, and than, *Pharmacopoeia of PRC*, *Materia Medica Standards of Yunnan province*, *Compendium of New China (XinHua) Herbal*, *Traditional Chinese Medica*, *Compilation of Countrywide Herbal Medicine of China*, *Medicinal Mesource in Forest* were made reference too.

During the time of compiling the book, we felt greatly honored to have a preface written by academician Zhou Jun of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and were grateful to be given energetic support and help by the Science and Technology Department of Yunnan Province, Finance Department of Yunnan Province, Yunnan Pharmaceutical Group and experts. Professor Xu Luoshan of China Pharmaceutical University was specially invited to make an examination of the biopharmacy research in the modern research section; Zhao Qinshi, the researcher in the Kunming Institute of Botany, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, had made an examination of the chemical research section; Liu Changxiao, the academic in the Tianjin Institute of Pharmaceutical Research, had made an examination of the pharmacological research section; Professor Zeng Yulin and Professor Luo Tiangao of the Yunnan College of Traditional Chinese Medicine had made an examination of the resources exploitation section, and along with all the others, we hereby express our sincere thanks. Because of a limited level of knowledge of editing, inadequacy, errors and omissions are hard to avoid, and so we would be grateful for kindly giving us your advice.

Editor